TL247

Press Conference

Date: December 25 (Wed.) 14:00

Place: National Diet, Opposition Parties' Press Club

Subject: Submission of a petition signed by 262 members of the National Diet (as of Dec. 25) to the Prime Minister regarding the recent massacre in East Timor. Report on the submission of the petition to the Cabinet Secretary Koichi katoh (at 13:45 on Dec. 25).

For further information, contact:

Diet Members Forum on East Timor secretariat
c/o office of House of Representatives Member Eda Satsuki
Tel: 3581-5111 ext.7725 Fax:3502-5954

December 25, 1991

Dear Friends,

You will be aware of the terrible incident that took place on November 12 in Indonesian-occupied East Timor. Since then, there have been reports of further massacres, executions, concealment of corpes, denial of access to the wounded, etc. From the time of the suspension of Portuguese parliamentary delegation's visit and the killing of Sebastian Gomes by Indonesian troops in Motael Church on October 28, we have called on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to seek a clarification of the situation and have urged the Japanese Government to work for the dispatching of United Nations' observers to the territory. Although the international community knew that the situation was extremely tense in the territory, no effective measures were taken, and on November 12 Indonesian troo ps fired on unarmed civilians, killing, according to some sources, around 100.

Japan has provided Indonesia with ¥235 billion in economic cooperation this year (¥170 billion in ODA:Official Development Assistance and ¥65 billion in Ex-im Bank Loans). Indonesia is, in fact, the largest recipient of Japanese economic aid, and at the same time Japan is the largest donor of economic aid to Indonesia. Since the end of World War II Indonesia and Japan have maintained close political and economic relations, and we believe that it is now time for both sides to add a clear "human rights" dimension to this relationships.
In response to the recent massacre, hundreds of Indonesian students in Bandung raised their voices in portest. Many of them have reportedly been arrested.

Now, then, in order to prevent any further bloodshed, to protect the human

rights of the people of East Timor, and to open the way to an exercise of a fair act of self-determination by the East Timorese, which has been impeded since the Indonesian invasion in December 1975, we have decided to submit the attached petition to our premier and have called on other representatives in the National Diet to add their names. As of December 25, the petition has gained the support of 262 representatives. In the House of Representatives 161 have signed (LDP 6, SDP 123, Komei 3, CP 14, DSP 10, United Social-Democratic Party 4, Progressive Party 1); and in the House of Councillors 101 have signed (LDP 6, SDP 60, Komei 2, CP 14, Rengo 11, USDP 1, Dainiin-club 1, independent 1).

On December 25, at 13:45 three representatives of the Forum, Sen. Manae Kubota, Sen. Kozaburo Yamada and Rep. Satsuki Eda will meet with the Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato to submit the petition.

Sincerely yours,

Diet Members Forum on East Timor
Representative of conveners: Sen. Manae Kubota (SDP)
Conveners: Rep. Hyosuke Kujiraoka (LDP)
Rep. Takao Doi (SDP)
Rep. Torao Takazawa (SDP)
Sen. Takayoshi Wada (Komei)
Rep. Saneyoshi Furugen (CP)
Rep. Eisei Itoh (DSP)
Sen. Kozaburo Yamada (Rengo)
Secretary General: Rep. Satsuki Eda (USDP)
Under Secretary General: Rep. Shuo Matsubara (SDP)

Note: The Diet Mmebers Forum on East Timor is a supra-partisan Forum composed of 93 National Diet representatives from both houses and including parties from the Liberal Democratic to the Communist. Its purpose is to investigate the situation in East Timor and to study the role that Japan should play in seeking a just solution to the East Timor issue. Since its formation in November 1986, the Forum has heard testimony from East Timorese refugees, has invited specialists to lead study sessions, has exchanged views with concerned MPs from abroad, has petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on various occassions, has submitted petitions to sessions on East Timor of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation, has met with the United Nations Secretary General on the issue, etc. The Forum made a plan to send its delegation to East Timor last year (in July) and in early June requested permission of the Indonesian Government through the Indonesian Embassy and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately, however, the request was turned down. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, six months is needed to consult with the

government agencies concerned (including the Ministry of Defence and Security) and to make preparations for such a visit.

Petition in Regard to the Massacre in East Timor
To Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa

December 25, 1991

On November 12 Indonesian troops in Dili, East Timor opened fire on and attacked thousands of unarmed and peaceful mourners, killing many people. (On November 25 the worldwide human rights organization, Amnesty International, published a list of the names of 52 of the killed, 15 of the missing after the incident, feared dead, 5 of the missing after the arrest, and 11 of the wounded.) Arrests, detentions, torture, and executions continued after the massacre, and it has been reported that interested parties are being prevented from investigating the casualities and that families are not allowed to access to the injured in the hospital. At this time, a concentration of international effort is urgently called for to prevent this kind of situation and in order to realize a just resolution of the East Timor issue.

Now, as the attitude of the international community on this issue is becoming clear, the world is looking for a statement of the position of Japan, a country with extremely close ties to Indonesia. The expression of regret over the incident, the call for a clarification of the facts and the prevention of a recurrence of this kind of incident which was conveyed ro the Indonesian Government by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 14 (two days after the incident) through diplomatic channels in Tokyo and Jakarta is appreciated. We therefore now strongly urge the Japanese Government to go further and to take the following actions:

- Review its policy toward Indoensia, including policy with respect to economic aid.
- As a newly elected member of the United Nations Security Council, to work actively in the United Nations Security Council for realization of:

1. A statement of the Council's attitude with regard to the massacre, in the form of a resolution,
2. The dispatching by the United Nations of a fact-finding team,
3. The holding of a popular referendum in East Timor.

262 Members of the National Diet

AEN Dec. 25

Miyazawa: Japan May Link Myanmar, Indonesia Aid to Human Rights

Kyodo

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday that Japan may link its economic aid to Indonesia and Myanmar to those governments' human rights records.

"The East Timorese and Myanmar problems are important. Japan will take these problems into considerations when it extends its economic aid (to these countries)," Miyazawa was quoted by Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato as telling an opposition party leader.

The Jakarta and Yangon governments have been under heavy international criticism over alleged human rights violations.

The Indonesian government says 19 people were killed Nov. 12 in East Timor's provincial capital of Dili when troops fired in self-defense after provocation by an unruly mob at a cemetery. Eyewitnesses, including foreign journalists, say more than 100 defenseless people were machine-gunned to death in the incident.

Tokyo is Indonesia's biggest aid donor, with 1991 aid totaling ¥240 billion.

Myanmar's military junta has kept 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest for more than two years and refused to turn over power to her National League for Democracy, which overwhelmingly won national elections in 1990.

Japan became in 1989 the first leading industrial democracy to resume the aid to Myanmar.

Miyazawa made the statement in reply to a request by Satsuki Eda of the United Social Democratic Party that Japan link its aid policy to the human rights records of Indonesia and Myanmar, Kato said.

Miyazawa-Mahathir Meet

AP

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said Tuesday he opposes international sanctions against the Burmese military government for holding Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest, a Japanese official reported.

Mahathir made the statement in a meeting with his Japanese counterpart, Kiichi Miyazawa, said the Foreign Ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

He quoted Mahathir as saying that "it is necessary to exert pressure against undemocratic governments, but sanctions aren't the right kind of pressure because ordinary people would suffer the most."

AEN Dec. 26

Parliamentarians Urge Miyazawa To Review Aid Policy to Indonesia

Kyodo

A non-partisan parliamentarian group submitted a petition Wednesday to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa urging the government to review its aid policy to Indonesia because of what they called human rights violations in East Timor.

The Diet Members Forum on East Timor handed over the petition signed by 262 parliamentarians to Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato.

The petition said arrests, detentions executions and torture have continued in East Timor following the shooting of an unknown number of people at a cemetery in Dili, the East Timorese capital, by the Indonesian army Nov. 12.

The petition calls on the Japanese government, as a newly elected non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, to work for a council resolution on the shootings, the dispatch of a U.N. fact-finding team, and the holding of a popular referendum in East Timor.

Eyewitnesses claim more than 100 people died in the November incident but the Indonesian government has put the official figure at 19.

Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1975 and annexed it in 1976. The United Nations does not recognize the annexation.

Japan provided Indonesia with ¥235 billion in economic cooperation in 1991, including ¥170 billion in official development assistance. It is the largest aid donor to Indonesia.

Satsuki Eda, leader of the United Social Democratic Party and secretary-general of the group, told Kyodo News Service that Japan must make its economic aid dependent on Indonesia's human rights record.

Eda said he suspects recently installed mobile radio monitoring vehicles in Dili, financed by a Japanese yen loan, might have been used by authorities to track anti-Indonesian Fretelin guerrillas in East Timor.

He said the equipment would enable Indonesian troops to mount a surprise attack on Fretelin headquarters.

The NEC Corp. equipment was installed and handed over to the Indonesian authorities in Dili last August, said an assistant to Eda, Kiyoko Furusawa.

朝日 '91・12・26 (朝刊)

東ティモール問題
政策見直しを要請
議員懇、政府に

超党派の国会議員でつくる「東ティモール問題を考える議員懇談会」（代表世話人・久保田真苗社会党参院議員、九十三人）は二十五日、インドネシア軍による東ティモール住民の虐殺事件について、加藤官房長官に対し、援助を含む政府の対インドネシア政策の見直しなどを求める要請書と、衆参両院議員二百六十二人の署名を手渡した。